Administration Preparing for a Conservative and Conciliatory Policy.

cessor of Fessenden in the Treasury Department.

rted Compromise of the Suits Against the New York Navy Agent.

itional Developments in Refer ence to the Trade in Cotton.

of the Presidents, Letter to Major General Dana of the Subject, &c.,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1865.

THE RUMORS OF THE TOWN. has to-day been filled with peace run sa, but they are without confirmation as yet speculators are still greatly excited, and the in gathers strength daily that the confederacy is o

PAIR OF BAILROADS ABOUT SAVANNAH co of eight hundred men are on the eve of leaving olls for Savannah, to be employed in repairing the uniting with that city.

POST OFFICE AT SAVANNAH. aster General has issued an order reopenin Office at Sayannah, Ga., and placed it in charge s G. Mills, of that city.

BRILLA ATTACK ON A RAILROAD TRAIN. ain bound to Fairfax on Monday was fired into b of guerillas, between Springfield and Accotin The conductor was informed by the captain nding at Springfield that there were some guerillar deinity, so he was on his guard. When first seen uerillas were piling timber on the track me shots struck the smokestack. No other

aittee on the Conduct of the War were in se day, investigating the charges in reference to the ore them, and examined at considerable length.

DEATH OF GENERAL WHEELOCK. Brigadier General Charles Wheelock, Colonel of seventh New York Volunteers, died here this from disease contracted in camp. He was

MRS. LINCOLN'S RECEPTION. ncoin's second weekly reception took place this, and, notwitstanding the storm raging, was well The President was present and assisted Mrs. in the reception of her guests. BEBEL DESERTERS.

as from Lee's army continue to increase and frequency, and frequently from fifty to ive deserters per day are brought here on the They comprise not only privates, but with the service of the played out con-

ters, all of whom came within the lines of the e Potomac and the Army of the James, have

stadt, who heretofore avoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotes

s elevating his Legation in America to the first the diplomatic hierarchy, the King has been of by the desire of offering to this country a nark of his esteem and of his sympathy, and to the importance which he attaches to comenting ging still closer the relations of cortial friend-

smory does not recall an instance of disagree Sweden and the United States. Your predect Lagreeable in his intercourse with this got of I greet you with the same good feeling w rtained for him while he resided with us.

OUR TRADE WITH CANADA. ary of the Treasury, in response to the what law goods and merchandise pass into and thence back into the United States, says ity treaty grants the citizens of the Ur right to navigate the St. Lawrence and the ada, used as the means of communication great lakes and the Atlantic ocean, with s, boats and crafts as fully and freely as the and other assessments as now are or may e exacted of her Majesty's subjects, and the be conveyed over any foreign territory, the of which shall, by treaty, grant free right of such territory. Then the tariff of 1846 and sub grant free admission of goods, the growth country and brought back in the same o exported, upon which no drawback has goods in bond, the productions of the United rtue of the aforesaid treaty regulations, are he St. Lawrence and the Canadian canals through Canada by other routes than the Reciprocity treaty. It may be re owever, that merchandise passing from one United States to another, though the transit be through a foreign territory, has not been exported within the meaning of the law, on being to a port in the United States, and not being unladen within the foreign and import of merchandise have been sub d with, and all the proper precaution ary to inquire by what authority the mer ted to pass through the foreign jurisport of destination in our territory. It has sufficient that the foreign governmen Department requires the merchandise so transit from one port of the United States over Canadian railways, to be conveyed in and to be accompanied by an officer of our e so transferred differs in no essential respec-conveyed between the same ports in

authorities of the United States, CONSULAR RECOGNITION. ident has recognized Andrew Foster Elliott as t of Brazil at New Orleans.

in transit by land there is the urity of actual and continued custody

pass through foreign waters,

FFAIRS IN ARIZONA TERRITORY. Arizona to November 10 give a deplorable affairs in that Territory. Provisions have been and the Apache Indians quite trouble principal town, containing some fifteen of we hundred inhabitants in the Territory, is enral Carleton, seem to be utterly inefficient ction of the miners. The Marshal of the can Prancisco, hast summer, to get supplies to prevent the citizens from starving. Governor Goodwin had con-vened the Legislature at Prescott, near Fort Whippie, a place so destitute that he frankly advised the members from Tucson to bring their provisions with them, a dis-tance of two hundred and fifty miles. THE BURSTING OF PARROTT GUNS AT PORT

THE BURSTING OF PARROTT GUNS AT FORT PIBHER.

The Secretary of the Navy, in response to a call from the House for the facts relative to the bursting of the Parrott rifled guns at Fort Piaher, says that the number destroyed was five, on board the Ticonderoga, Juinata, Mackinaw, Quaker City and Yantic, and that forty-five persons were thereby killed and wounded. The cause of their bursting, it is declared, cannot be determined for want of further data. None of these guns were entirely wrought into the programment of the control of the control

wrought iron. They were cast iron, strongthened at the breach by a wrought iron band. NAVAL CAPTURES.

The Navy Department has received information from Commander Woosley, of the steamer Princess Royal, of the capture by that vessel, on the night of December 19, off Galveston, Texas, of the schooner Gora. She had a cargo of one hundred and seventy-five bales of cotton.

capture of the British schooner Belle, on the 27th of De-cember, by the United States steamer Virginia, under the batteries at Galveston. She had a cargo of ninety-five

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AND THE EXCHANGE

OF PRISONERS.

In a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, responding to the resolution of the House, he says the exchange of prisoners belongs both to the army and navy. It is a matter which has been and is now under the control of the military authorities. An attempt was made by the Navy Department during the summer of 1864 to effect an exchange of naval prisoners, but exception was taken to distinct naval action. With this ex ception the action of the Navy Department has not extended further than to make propositions and sug-gestions for the exchange of naval prisoners, and to submit to the War Department or the Commissioner of Exchange lists of such prisoners in the hands of the controlled are cognizant of the measures that have been taken to exchange such officers and men belonging to

TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. BAXTER. ant service of silver plate was pre-Monday evening to Mrs. Baxter, wife of the Bon. Portus Baxter, of Vermont, as a testimonial for her untiring efforts to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers of

THE NEW MEXICAN MAIL SERVICE. The Post Office Department has made a contract fo weekly mail service, to commence on the lat of March, from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Prescott, the capital of Arizona, and to far Plaz and San Baibadina. The distance is eight hundred and lifty miles. The Territory arrangement connects it with the Atlantic and Pacific. THE OLD HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

tatives is to be removed at once, an amendment to the Appropriation bill appropriating one hundred dellars for that purpose. They only found one defender, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, who desired their retention on the ground that they furnished a straight way for the mem bers of the House to the Senate, some or whom (referring to his recent deteat for the Senatorship from Illine had failed to reach it, notwithstanding. This raised a laugh, but did not save the railings.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL The Army bill reported from the Committee of Way and Means appropriates \$511,280,000, of which \$200, 000,000; quartermasters' supplies, \$50,000,000; incidentals, \$10,000,000; horses, \$21,000,000; transportation \$30,000,000; clothing and camp equipage, \$50,000,000 armament of fortifications, \$3,500,000; ordnance stores \$20,000,000; armament of the national army, \$3,500,000 gunpowder and lead, \$2,500,000. The appropriation made last year for the army amounted to \$670,000,000 including \$90,000,000 of deficiency. COUNSEL PERS.

or a statement of counsel fees paid by the several ex-cutive departments, gives the following items:—Paid corge A. Thurston, as counsel for Provost Marshal, 1861 and 1862, \$100; Brady and Traphagen, of New York, \$1,000; September, 1863, Samuel Blatchford, for disbursements and fees charged to habers corpus fund, under the act of March 3, 1863, \$815; Samuel Whiting, peutrality fund, \$50.

APPAIRS IN LOVAL VIRGINIA. The toyal citizens of Eastern Virginia are very much xercised concorning their State government, and are petitioning Congress for and against the establishment of a Territorial government. A strong effort is being made in favor of repudiating the debt incurred by the Pierpont regime. There is no probability, however, of any interthings will doubtless remain as they are until the occu pation of the whole State brings up more important

The large room in the north wing of the Patent Office

s to be used for the Presidential inauguration ball. Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1865.

The committee on elections in the House have decided to recommend the admittance of the two members elect from New Orleans, and against the petition of the other applicants from that State. Mr. Dawes, of Mussachu setis, is now drawing up the report. It is not expected that it will be ready for several days. It is also pro bable that it will be withheld until a decision is made on one or two other cases. It is understood that this document will treat the question of reconstruction in such a way that it will bring the subject directly before the question, and thus supersede Winter Davis' pet bill which was yesterday so unceremoniously postponed, after Mr. postponement was equivalent to a defeat of the bill. It is very evident that Mr. Davis has lost his hold upon Congress, especially so far as his reconstruction measure are concerned. His attack upon the President, in the

A CHANGE FROM A RADICAL TO A CONSERVATIVE COURSE.

The signs of the times plainly indicate that the servative and conciliatory course from this time on-ward. In other words it is believed that the so-called Southern confederacy has reached that point in its down ward career when the true policy of our government is t temper justice with mercy. It was necessary to be radi-cal until the strength of the rebellion had become broken and so completely on the wane as to convince the people having been accomptished additional strength can be secured by abandoning the radical or extreme policy,

sonant with the new order of things.

The President apparently believes in the scriptural injunction that there is a time for all things. A time to lough and a time to cry, a time to be radical and a time to be conservative. The time having arrived to pursu the latter course, many of those who cannot appreciat the change in public events, and which renders that course velopments here. There are more things than one in volved in the removal of Butler. It will soon be found that he is not the only person of the radical side that comes under the ban, either of the government or public

that he is not the only person of the radical side that comes ander the ban, either of the government or public opinion.

The radicals, however, die hard. They begin to see the marks of the handwriting on the wall, and are now making for a desperate effort to raily for a struggle. The capture of Fort Fisher has scriously embarrassed their movements to make this content over Butler's shoulders. They have not, however, abandoned the idea of striking at the President in that way. Ben Wads and associates have commone d their blowing again after the manner of the threats and braggadacio when McChellan was in command. They are trying to create an impression that the President is willing to abandon his emancipation platform, and, as an offset, Senator Wade now declares that the war shall go on for tharty years unless shavery is wiped out before. But they cannot secure any strength as against the President on that point. If he has abandoned his emancipation proclamation policy it is only because he has adopted the idea of amonding the constitution and getting rid of the question in a legal and practical way. The administration is more anxious on the passage of that measure than any other question at present. The President was bored and hampered by that faction of his party, and forced to yield to thom during his first term; but the indications now are that he intends to have his own way during his second term.

CABINAT GOESIF—MOROAN RIFTERS TO GO INTO THE TREASURY

he can increase his fame. The cold which a ward received in his correspondence with Lord Wharnet, life in reference to add for the rebel prisoners really revayed the latent embers in Seward's ambition for the occupation of the White House. An extensive movement was a a foot to follow up that advantage by a change of position, as stated above. Sonator Morgan does not bite at that, hait, and has no notion of becoming a party to any such arrangements. Nor has he any desire to enter upon the charge of the Treasury Department, and attempt the almost hopeless task of reviving that sinking concern. He was unwilling that the crash which seems inevitable shall fall upon his shoulders. That programme is, therefore, effectually at an end for the present at leas.

In the meantime the gossip continues in reference to the successor of Mr. Fessenden. This gossip is confined at present to but three names—Robert J. Watker, exflovernor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Mr. McCullough, who is now in charge of the National Bank Bureau of the Treasury. Richard Schell and E. Hart, of New York, are here working for the appointment of the first named. They give out that they are here to secure the passage of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery; but their real object is the appointment of Robert J. Walker. They find numerous aids in this direction, but have made but little headway. The best information that can be obtained on that question points very conclusively to the fact that ex-Governor Boutwell has the inside track for this position at the present time. He, however, may be distanced by some other competitor before the 4th of March next. The changes in the Cabinet at the commencement of Mr. Lincoln's second term depends more than the public generally imagine upon the contingencies and circumstances which may transpire, not only in the army and next. The changes in the Cabinet at the commencement of Mr. Lincoln's second term depends more than the public generally imagine upon the contingencies and circumstances which may

TRADE WITH THE RESELLIOUS STATES

any rate, has come over the dreams of some of the New York politicians.

THADE WITH THE REPELLIOUS STATES.

The controversy over the trade in cotton through our lines has not yet broken out with Hz full force. The introduction of a bill by Senator Collamer repealing the eighth section of the law of the last session commenced the ball, but it has not received the impetus that awaits it by developments soon to be made. The Senator, like many other senators, had a speech on hand, which he desired to get rid of, and did so on the introduction of the bill. In denouncing the law of the last session he endeavored to show its evil; and in order to prove that he was of the same opinion when it passed, he declared that it was acted upon by the Senate when he was away; but, unfortunately, he was immediately shown the record, where his name was recorded in its favor on its final passage. The contest will now be comfined to the committee for some time. The Horse committee in the meantime are investigating the subject, and hearing the statements of both sides of the question. The opposition to the law of last session is hased upon the letter of General Canby. But the letter of the President to that general, in reply to his letter, will no doubt bring about a change in the programme. Mr. Lincoln in this letter showed that in a financial point of view it was absolutely essential almost to the furnishing of contraband goods in return. The tone of the letter and its treatment of the objections raised by General Canby to the trade in cotton, it is thought, will bring about a decided change in the opinions of military men in the Mississippi valley.

Besides that, the President has sent a letter on the same subject to Major General Dana, of which the following is an exact copy—

and that would be the enly proper course. Yours, &c.,

This letter shows the feeling of the President against the military commanders who have defeated the operations of the law. But it is nothing compared to the vim and argument used in the letter to General Carby, in which the President treated the subject as a financial necessity. As soon as these letters are thoroughly understood in Congressional circles there will be some rich developments on this subject. More than one official under the power of the President may find that he holds his place by a siender thread, and cannot defy the President, as they seem to imagine, with impunity.

The letter presented by General Golocorra to President Lincoln, at the reception a few evenings since, coming, as it does, from high sources in Havana, presents many interesting facts in reference to the progress of emanicipation. It also exhibits quite a contrast between the slaveowners in that colony to those of a portion of the United States. The following are the principal points of the letter:—

the letter:—
In consequence of the new aspect which the emancipa
tion question has taken in the United States, also fearing
that some order might be issued at Madrid affecting thei
interests, as the result of some popular movement in
Spain producing sudden changes, the Cuban staveholder
have commenced a movement which is somewhat signifi-

have commenced a movement which is somewhat signincant.

The most advanced planters and slaveowners of the
island have written to their friends in Madrid and the
Coban residents. A Arango O'Gaban, J. F. Alfonse and
others, to make themselves heard by the government on
that subject. But these men, fouring that their efforts would
not have the necessary effect unless netitions were sent
from slaveholders of Cuba, they therefore urged that an
address should be sent from the island to her Majesty,
offering the most convenient means of abolition,
promising that it would be sustained by their influence
at Madrid. Orders were sent out by the Minister of
Foreign Affairs, giving the Cubans authority to assemble
and discuss this question. With this consent of the
superior authorities the leading slaveholders assembled,
and after considering the question in its various aspects,
a majority decided in favor of pelitioning for the emancipation of the slaves, and that they would commence themshow he steing freedom to all the newly born children. am dafter considering the question in its various aspects, a majority decided in favor of petitioning for the emancipation of the slaves, and that they would commence themselves by giving freedom to all the newly born children, with the proviso that the children so freed should remain under the guardianship of their mother's cower until they were twenty-one years of age. The petition to this effect was made out, and some sixty planters, the largest and wealthest on the island, all of whom were slaveholders, signed it. This movement caused considerable alarm in Havana among the Spaniards engaged in the slave trade and owners of valuable sugar plantations, in other words, natives of Spain, now residents of Cuba, who over their fortune to the slave trade. This class became alarmed and appeaded to General Dulce, also published several articles in the Havana papers. They made such a demonstration that they alarmed the government authorities on the island, who called the most prominent signers of the emancipation petition before them and exacted their silence on the question. Notwithstanding all this, what has been done proves clearly that those planters who have also as by inheritance from their forefathers, and who are obliged to keep them on their plantations because there are no other laborers to take their places, desire the abolition of slavery. That only the slavetraders and those who, by these means, have become owners of valuable plantations with numerous slaves, are the only persons who desire a continuation of the present state of things. This latter class are not natives of the country and care but little for its future prospectly.

There is no doubt but that there are in Cuba many persons in favor of the abolition of slavery. This is proved every day by slaveowners giving freedom to their slaves. Much is said about a festival which will take place on Kang's Day, given by the Tesser family, on which occasion freedom will be given to twenty-live negroes which they inherited from their father. There is not

provincial government is a drawback to the progress of this movement.

THE MIAGARA SIMP CANAL.

The project of the Niagara ship canal has received a new impetus by the President's notification of the suspension of the treaty with England which permits the United States government to maintain but one vessel-of-war on the lakes. It is believed to be a much wiser policy to construct a ship canal that will enable the passage of gunboats from one lake to the other than it is to construct separate fleets. In relying upon separate fleets for the upper and lower lakes the listish government will have the advantage, in the event of war, of contentrating all of their fleet cither on Lake Ontario or the upper lake, by virtue of the Welland Canal. They will thus compel our government to construct two large fleets, or they will be destroyed in detail. With a ship canal around the Falls one fleet will answer all purposes, by furnishing means of concentrating them at any point on the whole chain of lakes; and thus, in reality, save great expense to the government. This new phase of the affair has revived the feeling for this canal, and increased the strength of its supporters.

United States District Court, District or

United States District Court, District of Columbia.

Before Justice Wylie.

Jan. 14.—United States vs. The Interest of William T. Smithson in certain real estate—Confiscation case.—Mr. Smithson, a well known banker of Washington, was arrested for treasonable practices, and, after conviction in a military court, was sentenced to the Albany Fenitentiary. He was very shortly pardoned by the President, and is now at large. Meantime his real estate in the District was seized, libelled and condemned under the Confiscation law. This property was covered by deeds of trust to secure Mr. Smithson's creditors, who, having intervened for the protection of their interests in court, were in some manner overlooked, and the decree was granted on defauit. The object of the present proceeding is to have the decree of confiscation rescinted, it not yet having been carried into effect. After some correspondence between the District Attorney and the Attorney General, the Executive having already ordered that the trustees should have possession, the District Attorney felt constrained to consent to the motion, mainly on the ground that the individual whose property was confiscated was at the time in reach of the process of court, under which circumstances it has been held that the Confiscation act does not apply.

Betree Court, District of Columbia—In

Supreme Court, District of Columbia—In Equity.

Before Mr. Justice Wylle.

Jax. 14.—Heirs of Eliza F. Fisher, deceased, vz. A. Y. P. Garnett et al.—In this case the respondent is the Surgeon General of the Confederate army, Dr. Garnett, late of Washington, who several years ago executed a deed of trust or mortgage of the property on Ninth street, in which he then resided, as a security for a debt due Miss Fisher of \$1,900. Subsequently, Garnett having attached himself to the rebeillon, this property was seized, and, on the 23d of July, 1833, confiscated by a decree of the United States District Court for this District. On the 9th of September following it was sold, Alexander R. Shephera becoming the purchaser, at the sum of \$2,200, to whom, under a decree of the court, the Magnhal of the Mistrict duly executed a

ized by the United States from the sale aforesaid to Shepherd.

The court declined to pass upon the matter finally until a report should be made by the Auditor of the court, who was directed to investigate the condition of the estate, to report what encumbrances are upon it, and to estimate the value of the life estate of Garnett as distinguished from the fee simple of the property.

The result in this case will be looked for with interest by the bar and litigants. Severalsimportant questions will probably arise that must turn upon delicate legal distinctions. The Configeation law forbids forfeiture beyond the life of the rebel. Consequently the decree in this and in all cases in this District condomns "all the right, title, interest and estate of A. Y. P. Garnett in and to the said real estate for and during the life of "Dr. Garnett. When he dies his heirs at law are instantly invested with the title. It may become a question whether an encoumbrance charged upon the whole estate may be satisfied out of the detached life interest only, instead of out of she inheritance, or out of both. Moreover, if the United States pay off the encumbrance, do they become subrogated, so that the government would stand in the shoes of the creditor!

Our readers are already aware that Mr. Hackett, the ent Shaksperian actor, has fitted up the Church of siah, on Broadway, under the title of the Broadway Athenseum, in which he intends to give a series readings from Shakspere and other dramatists for t benefit of the Shakspere Monument Fund, which has already reached some \$14,000. The building possesses sustic properties, and has been preserved by Mr. Hackett very nearly in its original form. The pews, comfortably cushioned as they were in the days when Dr. Bellows, Dr. Dowey, and more recently Dr. Osgood, o'clock. He does not confine himself in his program readings from other authors, serious and comic, intro-ducing comments upon the character of Hamles, and the on the stage of Covent Garden, in the part of Othello, of which Mr. Hackett was an eye witness, are also promised. Those who have seen Mr. Hackett in his great representation of Falstaff will appreciate the pleasure which may

Mr. Maretzek's Boston season—which has proved a very successful one—being near its conclusion, he ances that the Opera will be resumed for a short sea son, at the Academy, on Thursday, the 2d of February fruitful repertoire have not yet been decided upon. A Verdi, is promised, and is now in active rehearsal. CONCERT OF MISS LAURA HARRIS.

Niblo's Saloon for to-morrow (Monday) evening. She will be assisted by Messra. Barili, J. N. Patison, Eben public; her essay in Italian Opera at the Academy is still in our memory. She is gifted with a sweet, fresh volve, which, while it may not at present possess all the power requisite for the lyric drama—which could hardly be expected in so young a vocalist—still is eminently suited to the concert room. We trust that her first concert will receive all the patronage that so deserving an artiste

TENTH SEASON OF SOIRES OF CHAMBER MUSIC The first soirée of chamber music of the tenth season will be given at Steinway's rooms, Fourteenth street, on Wednesday ovening, 25th inst. The executants on occasion are Messrs. Theo. Thomas, Mason, Mosenthal Matzka, Bergner, and other well known artists. selections are from Beethoven, Schumann and Chopin These soirces will be continued on alternate Wednesdays and Faturdays until the middle of April. PROPESSOR DUBOIS IN BROOKLYN.

Professor Dubois, whose exceedingly humorous enter-ainment, which he not inaptly calls a budget of blunders, has been so successful here during the past week, will repeat it at the Athenseum, in Brooklyn, on MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

The holiday piece at Mrs. F. B. Conway's Park theatre Brooklyn—the Naiad Queen—which had a successfurun of twenty-four nights, has been withdrawn to make which was produced last night, with entirely new and most effective scenery. Mrs. Conway has presided over the Park for nearly a year, during which period th of good standard dramas, a fair share of novelties, a excellent stock company, and considerable enterprise in ceeded in making Brooklyn's only theatre a popular and much needed institution, appreciated by the citizens of

A AGGRAVATED CASE FROM THE SIXTERN'H PRE CINCT—A CITIZEN CLUBEED WITHOUT PROVOCA-TION—CAPTAIN CAPPRAY AND SEEGEANTS DILKS BIRD, FIELD AND CLAFFLIN, OF THE PIPTEENTE PRECINCY, ON TRIAL-THE COMPLAINT DISMISSED For the present, and so long as a press of business con tinues, trials will occur at headquarters on Wednesday the force is so atrict that the complaints are very numerous on matters which, enger the old regime, would have been thought the veriest trifles. The cases, however, in which the public have any real interest are few. Or Friday there were two or three worthy of especial men-One of these was very aggravated, and concerne officer Fisher, of the Sixteenth precinct. Citizen John Coyle, who was the complainant in the case, stated that he was out with a party of friends on New Year's Day, making calls, and that while they were in at No. 431
West Sixteenth street, a party of rowdies came along, beat their coachman and drove the carriage off. Clitzen Coyle and his friends pursued the rowdies, the latter firing back at them. They were overtaken in Twenty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Citizen Coyle ran up to the horses' heads, and called on officers. Fisher and McDougal to arrest the thieves. In the place of this, however, complainant states that officer Fisher threatened to arrest him, and that he seconed to get very angry and struck him on the head with his club; that he then arrested him, but subsequently let him go without taking him to the station house. Officer Fisher put in a general denial of the allegations, and said further that citizen Coyle was drunk, and that his friends rescued him after he had been arrested. President Acton took a common sense view of the affair and reprimanded officer Fisher everyly for his conduct—first, in striking citizen Coyle without due provocation, and second, for not taking him to the station house after he had deemed him subject to arrest. Citizen William Stivers, of No. 70 fixth street, appeared as complainant against Captain Caffray, Sergeants Dilke, Bird, Field and Chalin, of the Fifteenth precinct. He stated that on New Year's Day he let out a horse and sleigh to certain parties, who lost it; that he sent at once to Folice Headquarters to inquire about it, but could learn nothing regarding the missing property; that he then found it had been taken up by the Fifteenth precinct police officers, who had kept it stabled nearly a week in Mercer street. He now complained against Captain Caffray and ail has sergeants for keeping the property so long without notifying the central office, and thus subjecting him to needless expense and annoyance. He further stated that when he finally discovered the whereabouts of his property, through advertising in the Hisaata, and sent his men for it, Captain Caffray insisted on claiming the roward that had making calls, and that while they were in at No. 431

FATAL RAHROAD ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening a woman named Ann Carr attempted to cross the rail track corner of Eighth street and First avenue, in advance of a car then rapidly approaching, when she was struck by the horses, knocked down, and before the speed of the the horses, knocked down, and before the speed of the car could be checked the wheels passed over her right thigh, and injured her in such a manner that death subsequently ensued in Bellevue Hospital, whither she was conveyed immediately afterwards. Corner Gover yesterday held an inquest over the remains, and it appearing to the jury that the occurrence was accidental, they rendered a verticit to that effect. The car that passed over the deceased was No. 19, of the Second avenue line, Mrs. Carr was seventy-nine years of age, and a native of Ireiand. She resided at 115 Eighth street.

A MAN KILLED AT THE NEW CITT HALL .- Corone Gover yesterday held an inquest at 70 Mulberry street on the body of Patrick McGarry, a laborer, who died from the effects of injuries received on Friday afternoon in consequence of having been struck by the boom attached to a derrick at the new City Hall, Chambers struct. The jury rendered a verilot of accidental death. Deceased was forty-six years of age, and a native of Irpland

## THE GULF.

Terrific Gale Off the Mouth of the Rio Grande.

A BRITISH BARK LOST.

Particulars of the Damage Sustained by Other Vessels.

The steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, from New Otleans, the 14th inst., arrived in this port yester-day. Purser Wm. D. Hempstead will accept our thanks

Our New Orleans Correspondence. NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 12, 1865.

THE BRITIST BARK JOHN BYLL LOST AT SEA By the arrival here yesterday of the British schoon Planet, from Maiameros, January 3, I learn that during a severe gale off the Texas coast, on the 31st ult., the British bark John Bull, laden with one thousand three hun-dred and ninety-five bales of cotton, was lost about three miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande. She was in the sand, with ten feet of water over her

with wine, dragged her anchor and drifted afoul of the bark Herbert. By the collision the French bark lest her masts and anchors, and was blown out to sea. As soon

masts and anchors, and was blown out to sea. As soon as the gale subsided vessels were sent in search of her, but up to the time of the departure of the Planet ne further news had been received concerning her.

EXCHANGE OF THE FORT GAINES PRESONERS.

The steamship St. Mary arrived here yesterday from Mobile Bay, having taken on board at Ship Island and landed near Mobile six hundred and three of the rebeil prisoners captured at the surrender of Fort Gaines. Eight hundred prisoners fell into our hands on that occasion. Since then a large number have died, and the remainder have taken the oath of allegiance, and refuse to return to the confederacy. The St. Mary was allowed to proceed as far as the upper fleet, in plain view of Mobile. The prisoners were transferred to the shore in yawls and flatboats.

THE FIRST LOT OF RESEL COITON SHADY TO SAIL.

The steamer Waverley could be seen in the harbor.
This vessel has one thousand bales of cotton on beard,
and will leave for New York in a day or two, where the
cotton will be sold and the proceeds used for the benefit
of the rabel prisoners now in our hands.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 14, 1885. The British bark John Bull, laden with one thousand three hundred and ninety-five bales of cotton, which foundered at sea on the 3d inst., three miles from the Rio Grande, was lost as follows:—Her chain cable perted foremast was cut away, but notwithstanding this she water. The crew escaped by being lashed to the rigging of the mizzenmast, this being the only one standing. They remained in this position twenty four hours, the sea breaking over them during the whole time. A negro and the cook fell into the sea and were lost. The remainder were rescued. The John Bull was awaking the shipment of fifty-eight bales of cotton to complete her cargo. This was on board a lighter when the disaster occurred.

cargo. This was on board a lighter when the disaster occurred.

THE FUENCH BARK FOUND.

The French bark, name unknown, which was reported lost, has returned, having lost her masts and anchors and was blown out to sea. By the arrival of the schooner Charmer, from Matamoros, on the 4th inst. I learn that the vessels sent out in search of her discovered her about twenty miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande. A jury mast had been rigged, and at last accounts she was attempting to return, the wind still blowing freshly.

FUENTIER DAMAGES SUSTAINED DURING THE GAIN.

The schooner John Oliver, in the same gale, while on her way to this city, was also blown out to sea, but succeeded in returning to the mouth of the Rio Grande. During the gale she lost hor anchors and chains. She was afterwards blown over the bar of the Rio Grande. Two lighters, belonging to Spelling & Co., and a water hoat were also lost at the same time. The gale was one of the most violent that has ever visited that region of country. In this city we had a fearful storm of wind and rain for thirty-six hours, accompanied by thunder and lighting.

On the 13th uit, the British bark Margaret left for lightning.
On the 13th uit, the British bark Margaret left for Liverpool, laden with 1,464 bales of cotton.

The Special War Tax.

The following are the names of the twenty thousa trict. A few men in this district have been reassessed and the re-assessment may possibly add a name or two to

3,228 Brooklyn City News.

ing the premises Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Water street, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday evening, involving a \$15,000 more.

whole was occupied by Mr. Linstedt, who had a large stock of prepared material and a number of pianos in various stages of construction on hand.

The fire originated in a corner of the lower floor, and the contents being highly inflammable, the flames spread with such rapidity as to speedily envelope the entire structure, and causing a light which could be seen for

structure, and causing a light which could be seen for miles.

It is supposed that the fire was caused by the ignition of some furnace dried material, and was the result of accident or want of proper care.

The adjoining distillery, of Mr. J. S. Trott, and the National Cracker Bakery were for a time in great danger, but were saved by the energy and perseverance of the firemen, who succeeded in confining the flames within the walls where they originated.

The same establishment was partially destroyed by fire about eight months since, when damage to the amount of about \$15,000 was sustained.

The loss was about twenty thousand dollars, on which there were insurances in the offices named to the following amounts:—

[Greens. \$2,000 Park \$2,000 \$2,000]

ing amounts:—

Grocers' \$2,000 Park \$2,000
Firemen's Trust 2,000 Brevoort 2,000
East River 2,000
Total \$10,000
The building, owned by Mr. Benjamin Loder, was valued at fifteen thousand dollars; insured for five thousand in the following offices:—

Harmony \$1,000 Park \$1.000
Manhattan 1,000 International 1,000
Total \$5,000
The distillery of Mr. J. S. Trott was injured to the ex-

The distillery of Mr. J. S. Trott was injured to the ex-tent of one thousand dollars; covered by insurance in the National, Citizens', Harmony, Exchange, Creton, Home, and Williamsburg City.

Police Intelligence.
CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS—SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

A young man named Nicholas Mirchoff was arrested by officer McGill, of the Fourth precinct, for being grossly intoxicated. On searching him a formidable looking bowie knife was found in his possession.
Officer McDermott, of the Second precinct, arrested

John Stillwagon, in South street, for being drunk and disorderly. He was searched at the station house, and in one of his pockets was discovered a heavily loaded revolver. In default of one thousend dollars ball each Judge Dowling sent the prisoners to the Penitentiary. QUICK WORK.

On Friday evening John Berry, a hackman, in drivin down Broadway, saw a girl, fourteen years of age, standing on the corner of Canal street. He stopped his back, and, inducing the girl to enter it with him, directed boy on the box to drive down Broadway. Berry atboy on the box to drive down Broadway. Berry attempted to commit an outrageous assault on his intended
victim, but her acreams for help were heard by roundsman McDonnell, of the Sixth precinct, who stopped the
carriage, and, learning the facts of the case, arrested
Berry. The prisoner was sent to the Tombs, whereupon
Justice Dowling cased him to be immediately arrangedbefore the Court of Special Sessions for trial. On the
testimony of the complainant, whose name is Mary
Brower, Berry was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. Soon afterwards the convict
was en route for the cland. REARREST OF A PUGITIVE

Some three or four weeks since Charles A. Soott, alias

Some three or four weeks since Charles A. Soott, alias George W. Smith, with numerous other aliases, was arrested by Officer Freeman, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, on the charge of stealing a large quantity of goods from the piers on both the North and East rivers. He was taken to the Tombs, and, while complaints were being perfected against him, Scott stipped out unobserved and made his escape. He was eventually traced to Camp Perine, Trenton, N. J., where he had onlisted under the name of George Gibbs. The fugitive was delivered over to Major Newton, the officer in charge of Camp Porine, and officer Freeman brought him back to this city, and Justice Dowling committed him to the Tombs for trial on two complaints for grand larceapy. It is stated that the total value of property stelen by Scott is about \$7,000, nearly one-half of which has been recovered by officer Freeman. The accused is a man of polished manners, and possesses extraordinary business qualifications. He is twenty as yours of ago and a native of England.

## FORTRESS MONROE.

Mr. S. T. Butkley's Despatches. FORTHER MONROS, Jan. 18, 1865.

ser New York arrived this more ing from Point Lookout with six hundred rebel officers and men, under the charge of Lieutenant Colonel Mulford, on their way to Aiken's Landing, to be exchanged for a like number of Union prisoners. She will leave

A general overhauling is being made of everything per-taining to this department. Most of the provest mar-

A general overhauling is being made of everything pertaining to this department. Most of the provost marchals have been relieved and new ones appointed in their places, and their books and papers taken possession of and thoroughly scrutinized.

DEATHS AT THE UNITED STATES GENERAL ROSPITAL.

The following deaths have occurred in the United States General Hospital at Fortress Mource since January 6:—Perry Welch, A, 67th Ohio; Patrick Quigley, B, 16th New York artitlery; Aldin Spiller, I, 9th New York; Barrison Stone, H, 11th Connecticut; Robert Bhkamma, G, 107th Guited States colored troops; Willis Hills, I, 16th United States colored troops; Robert Wister, C, 7th New Hampshire; Joins Henry, D, 3d Pennsylvania artillery; Wm. D. Kitts, E, 203d Pennsylvania; Henry Davenport, C, 3d New York cavalry; Arthur J, Williams, E, 36th United States colored troops; Bead, Gardner, E, 38th United States colored troops; James Megy, E, 107th United States colored troops; Henry Crittendes, A, 107th United States colored troops; Henry Crittendes, A, 107th United States colored troops; James A, Lasher, E, 117th New York, James Hoey, I, 58th Pennsylvania; C, E, Monroe, H, 29th Connecticut; CR Deleng, G, 117th New York; Henry McLane, F, 118th United States colored troops; John Ganesby, C, 6th United States colored troops; John Frisby, C, 23d United States colored troops; Granville Williams, D, 37th United States colored troops; John Frisby, C, 23d United States colored troops; Granville Williams, D, 37th United States colored troops; John Frisby, C, 23d United States colored troops; Granville Williams, D, 37th United States colored troops; John Frisby, C, 23d United States colored tr

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 19, 1865 ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLUSE MAN-OF-WAS GALATEA

day, and saluted the flag, which was responded to from the fort. She carries twenty-six guns, and is comman by Captain McGuire. She is last from Halifax and

THE NEW PROTOST MARCHAL GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VINGELS AND NORTH CAROLINA. Licutement Colonel Caughtin has been appointed Pre-North Carolina. He has entered upon his duties, and te making a thorough inspection of the department. He is engaged to-day in inspecting the military prison s at Hampton, under command of Captain Blake. He bids

fair to make a thorough and efficient provest man

A communication from Santander, Spain, seys:—You are probably aware that the "Credito Castellano Company" has contracted for the completion of the section of the Isabel Segunda Railway, between Barcens and Beynosa, by August next, and is making great exertions to terminate it by that time. No less than 7,600 inhorems are employed upon this stupendous undertaking, the line attaining a height of more than 2,600 feet above the level of the sea by means of tunnels and zigzags in a distance of twenty-two miles.

## MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC

The Capture of Fort Fisher-Movements of Gen. Sherman-Operations at Richmond-News from Europe, &c., &c.

The mail steamship Ocean Queen, Captain Scabury, will leave this port to morrow, at noon, for Aspinwall. The mails for Central America and the South Paulia The New York Henald-Edition for the Pacific-

It will contain the official despatches relative to the capture of Fort Fisher, below Wilmington, N. C., accom-panied with full accounts by our Special Correspondents, illustrated by a Map of the Scene of Operations; the forces; the latest despatches from the army in front of Mission to Richmond; Sketch of the Life and Service of the late Hon. Edward Everett; Summary of the Preceedings in Congress; the latest news from Europe, and reports of all interesting events of the past ten days Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six center

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Letteres. Information given by CLAYTON, 10 Wall street, Now

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Latte ion given.
Broker's office, 176 Broadway, New York

TO CONSUMPTIVES. QUERU'S

COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

APPROVED BY THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE,
for Courts Colds, Bronchia and Tubercular Consumption

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, 16 BEEKMAN STREET,

-" White's Patent Lever Truse" will core Rupture. No pressure on the back or cord. GREGORY & CO., 609 Broadway.

Address to Snackers.—Polink & Son, Meerscham Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near Fourth street. Pipes cut to order. to the Prince of Wales, "where do you got that delicious or sence that makes your Royal Highness much so doriferous." Lovely Alea," he replied, Loughing, "as the Prince of Wiales! Ought bettraily to contain lots of forgrant ambergus; but to fell you the Eruth I use the amber perfume called NiGHT BLOGMING, CREEUS, sent use by PHALON, of New York." "Ned." said the Princess Alexandre

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the Cherokee Medicines for the Unfortunate, 32 page pamphlet, with full particulars, free. A. W. E. Merwin & Co., 63 Liberty street, New York.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. EACHARIS, 70 Electricity Applied for the Cure of Dis-ase-By Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond street.

For Nervous, Seminal and Kidney Complaints, use Les Mait Bitters, de Sante. Sure ours, Sold at 37 Fourth avenue.

you have continued pain in the head, and a feeling of fulnes and uneasiness in the system, lose no time, but take four or six BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They will releve and some or six BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They will releve and some un-Besides, this method provents APOPLEXY AND SUDDER DEATH. B. BRANDRETH is on the government stamp in WHITE LETTERS.

River Plate Wools at Auction.—Bur DETT, JONES & CO. will sell on Thursday, 28th Inst., at the store of Murray & Davis Brothers, 1.59 baies and American Wool, comprising Kersey, Blankel, Flannel as Pinc Clothing Wools.

Skating Boots, Warm Overshoes, Hoots and Shoes of every description and price. LOHIN BHOOKS & SON, 63 Broadway, corner of Howard street.

The Army of the Potomac.

HOTES GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING
will close in a few days. DERBY GALLERY, 65 Broadw

The First National Bank.-United States JAMES CORPUNY, Cashier.

Thront Affections .- A Physician writing from Newfano, New York, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," says:-" For afferiating that borrid trittation only felt by those who have suffered from any bronchist affection, and for hourseness and sore throat too, I am free to confess (though I set an M. D.) they answer all you claim

The Only Remedy.—Those who Suffer from foul breath are open to the charge of caralesaness. It is an offence that can be speedily abated, as a single bettle of the fragrant SOZODONT will unmistakely accomplish the work. No totilet table should be without it. It will preserve and keep the bestle white and the typath bure and accomplish the best by the bestle white and the typath bure and accomplishing the best with the said the typath bure and accomplishing the best with the said the typath bure and accomplishing the said the typath bure and accomplished the said the typath bure and accomplished the said the typath bure and accomplished the said the said